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the Great Northern, flow along through the two volumes with coherence and accuracy. Without displaying many of them, Mr. Pyle has had access to the letters and diaries of Mr. Hill, and has freely used autobiographic dictations. Only Dr. Oberholtzer's *Jay Cooke* gives financial history for the railroads with equal detail and accuracy. Mr. Willson's *Lord Strathcona* is distinctly surpassed in this respect by both of these.

The point of view of Mr. Pyle is disappointing. He prints, as his sailing chart, Mr. Hill's instruction to him to "Make it plain and simple and true" (vol. I., introd., p. v). He adds to this a determination to reveal Mr. Hill's mental, moral, and financial greatness. Instead of allowing his evidence to tell its own story, he lays down *dicta*. In twenty pages, chosen at random (II. 161-180), he adds unnecessary asseveration or praise to at least ten points. He fails to show adequately the opinions illustrated by the fragment which he gives from a letter of 1902: "It really seems hard . . . that we should be compelled to fight for our lives against the political adventurers who have never done anything but pose and draw a salary" (II. 172). Historically, we are more interested in what Mr. Hill did and thought than whether it was good or bad. We shall not be able to establish a sound basis for judging acts of the last half-century until we have seen the genuine opinions of honest men. And we are unable to take much interest in Mr. Pyle's effort to portray "a difference between him [Mr. Hill] and the rank and file of the extremely rich" (I. 291). Yet with all its shortcomings the book is a reliable and useful addition to our knowledge, and prepares the way for somebody's lives of E. H. Harriman and J. P. Morgan.

FREDERIC L. PAXSON.

The Former Philippines thru Foreign Eyes. Edited by AUSTIN CRAIG. (New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1917. Pp. [xiv], 552. \$3.00.)

THE editor of this useful book, easily the most original American in the Philippines, served his apprenticeship in the United States along the Northwest Coast, as lawyer, newspaper man, and teacher. In the Philippines he has been a teacher in the public schools and an official of the central Bureau of Education, and is now in charge of the historical work in the government institution, the University of the Philippines, where he has done more than any other man to stimulate the study of Philippine history among Filipino young men and women. His book was first published in Manila in 1916 under semi-government auspices for the sole use of the public schools of the Philippines, and has had a wide use. In the American edition, the same or duplicate plates have been used, but the book has been given a much more attractive appearance with its better-grade paper and binding, and the stamp of the official Philippine coat-of-arms on the outside of the front cover. The book is a compilation and, in part, a translation, of eight more or less extensive descriptions of the Philippines and their peoples by non-

Filipino authors, namely, two by Germans, one by a Spaniard, two by Americans, and three by Englishmen. The short preface is followed by an index of eight pages, in which only the most important data are noted, and which by its position constitutes a sin against the accepted canons of good book-making, although it is as accessible as if placed in the usual manner. All items after the first are in smaller type than the main item, and all after the second are set solid—parts of the mechanical process that would have appeared more logical had everything after the first item been included in an appendix. The book consists of the following items: *Travels in the Philippines*, an English translation of Feodor Jagor's *Reisen in den Philippinen* (Berlin, 1873); *State of the Philippines in 1810*, an English translation of Tomás de Comyn's *Estado de las Islas Filipinas en 1810* (Madrid, 1820); "Manila and Sulu in 1842", an excerpt from chapters 8 and 9 of volume V. of Commodore Charles Wilkes's well-known *Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition during the Years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842* (Philadelphia, 1844); "Manila in 1819", an excerpt from Lieut. John White, U.S.N., *History of a Voyage to the China Sea* (Boston, 1823); "The Peopling of the Philippines", from the *Smithsonian Report* for 1899 (Washington, 1901), a translation by O. T. Mason of Rudolf Virchow's *Die Bevölkerung der Philippinen* (Berlin, 1899); and three very short excerpts by an English merchant in 1778, the British consul in 1878, and an English merchant about 1890. Taken together, these descriptions form an exceedingly valuable lot of material regarding the Philippines and have the added value of having been made at different periods. Of them all, the first is the most valuable, because of the intimate touch it gives of conditions and its excellent descriptions. It will be remembered as containing near the end the remarkable prophecy of the American occupation of the Philippines. The translation, which was made especially for this work by a young German, one of the victims of the Japanese onslaught on Tsing Tau, is immensely improved over the defective English translation published in London in 1875. It is complete except for the crude drawings of the original German edition, and one or two passages which had little bearing on the Philippines, as well as several of the appendixes of the original—omissions that will be regarded as defects by some. The book might have been made more attractive by including the illustrations of the original or some of the many excellent modern photographs that can be easily obtained, and which would illustrate Jagor's narrative as well in most instances as his own drawings. Comyn's narrative is especially valuable for its social and economic data, this, indeed, being one of the most valuable Spanish contributions of the nineteenth century to the history of the Philippines, and meeting on its publication with scant welcome from the official class. Professor Craig has approached his task more from the angle of the reformer and lawyer, than from that of the historian, as is seen in the opening sentence of his preface: "Among the many wrongs done

the Filipinos by Spaniards, to be charged against their undeniably large debt to Spain, one of the greatest, if not the most frequently mentioned, was taking from them their name." By choosing descriptions on the whole favorable to the Filipinos, Professor Craig has presented but one side of his thesis, although it must be confessed material on the other side is easily available to whoever wishes to study the question from other points of view. More detailed bibliographical data would have enhanced the value of the volume, but it must be borne in mind that the compilation was made for a wide circle and not for any special student body. The work has been done with enthusiasm and with the manifest purpose of inciting ideals through greater race-inspection. There is no doubt that this volume will have considerable influence in the Philippine Islands among all classes, and it should be given a wide and careful reading in America as well, for notwithstanding the almost two decades of American occupation, the Philippines are yet a sealed book to many Americans.

JAMES A. ROBERTSON.

José de Gálvez, Visitor-General of New Spain (1765-1771). By HERBERT INGRAM PRIESTLEY. [University of California Publications in History, vol. V.] (Berkeley: University of California Press. 1916. Pp. xiv, 449. \$3.00.)

THIS volume is the work of one of the younger men of the California group of historians who are devoting their energy to the study of Spanish colonization. It is a worthy addition to the list of studies published by the University of California. In distinction from most of the monographs, which treat largely of local matters, this work deals with the larger field of Spanish colonial history, confining itself to the study of some phases of the institution of visitor-general within the viceroyalty of New Spain during the eighteenth century. The author has made ample use of new sources from the archives of Spain and Mexico and, in addition, has made available in English much material already published in Spanish.

From the title and subtitle one would expect either a biography or an institutional study. Neither expectation is completely fulfilled, and considerable material, not strictly within the scope of either, finds place in the volume.

The book falls naturally into three parts. The first, comprising the introduction and chapters I.-III., forms the introductory section of the work. The introduction gives a brief biography of Gálvez, with some reference to his family. This is the most complete and most authentic account of the life of Gálvez, written in any language. Chapter I. is devoted to a résumé of conditions in Spain and of her colonial policy, with special emphasis upon commerce. A general survey of the administration of New Spain is presented in chapter II. The third chapter